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charge higher prices for their goods because of potential competition from producers in England. Customs duties are always shifted to the buyer of the taxed article. The argument is illustrated and supported by diagrams of supply and exchange of commodities, and sources of taxes.

The author is possibly slightly biased in favor of the large-income class and his reasoning is at times erroneous or fanciful. The book can hardly be said to contribute anything new to economic thought.

L'Agriculture au Katanga: Possibilités et réalités. Par A. HOCK.

Brussels: Misch et Thron, 1912. 12mo, pp. 305.

This book, published under the auspices of Instituts Solvay, as Part II of *Mission dans le Katanga*, describes the agricultural conditions of Katanga, a province in the southeastern part of Belgian Congo. The volume is an interesting study for prospective colonists and also for those who wish to become acquainted with the activities of Belgium in the exploitation and development of its African colonies. The soil and climate of this colony are declared to be favorable, but inefficient native labor and lack of transportation facilities have proved such a serious handicap that thus far only a small beginning has been made. However, the country is full of possibilities once the work preliminary to real development has been finished. Numerous illustrations and a map add to the interest of the study.

Mishnah: Baba Mezhiah, Order IV, Treatise III. Translated and annotated by HYMAN E. GOLDIN. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1913. 8vo, pp. viii+205. \$1.50.

The author of this book, who is a member of the New York bar, seeks to acquaint the reader with the fundamental principles of Jewish jurisprudence as laid down in the *Mishnah*. His interpretation of these principles in terms of our common-law language is an interesting effort, and is of great value to all students of the origin and development of law. The author hopes to continue this work by translating all treatises of the *Mishnah* that deal mainly with jurisprudence.

Histoire des doctrines économiques. Par CHARLES GIDE et CHARLES RIST. 2d ed. Paris: Larose et Tenin, 1913. 8vo, pp. xvi+786. Fr. 12.50.

The second edition of this history of economic thought is not altered greatly from the first publication of four years ago. The revision has sought to bring the book down to date and to make some changes which criticisms of the earlier work have suggested. The chapters dealing with Malthus, List, the Christian Socialists, and the Hedonists have been most conspicuously altered.